

## DO-IT-YOURSELF SYSTEM FOR PORTABLE GENERATOR

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The invention generally relates to power distribution. In particular, the invention relates to power distribution from a generator to an appliance.

Residential electrical loads such as furnaces are typically hardwired to an ON-OFF switch box or a load power switch. Unless an automatic transfer switch and a backup power generator are used, supplying electricity to the furnace with a portable generator when there is a power outage is very difficult. When there is no transfer switch and since the portable generator has to be run outdoors, generator extension cords will run from the portable generator to the load via a window or a door.

Standby back up generators are also known. Such standby generators typically use an automatic transfer switch. However, the automatic power switching and the typical standby power generator are very costly, and generally require an electrician to install.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides an apparatus that connects power from a generator to a hard-wired load such as a residential furnace or central air conditioner. The load is connected in circuit to a load power switch that switches power to the load. The apparatus includes a connection box that is connected in circuit to the load and to the load power switch. The apparatus also includes an input connector that is interconnected with the connection box to receive power from the generator. The apparatus also includes a two-position switch that is interconnected with the connection box. The two-position switch is connected in circuit with the generator and with a utility source. The two-position switch has a first position that connects the hard-wired load in circuit with the utility source, and has a second position that connects the hard-wired load in circuit with the generator.

The invention also includes a method of connecting generator power to a hard-wired load that has a load power switch, to switch power to the hard-wired load. The method includes the steps of connecting a utility source to a connection box, and receiving the generator power at an input plug at the connection box. The method  
5 further includes the steps of electrically-connecting the utility source to the load power switch when a first position of a two-position switch is selected, and electrically-connecting the generator source to the load power switch when a second position of a two-position switch is selected.

In this way, a user of the generator can choose to keep the original load power  
10 switch connected to the load, and thus be able to provide only one source of power at a time, or to disconnect power during maintenance. Additionally, using the original load power switch allows the connection box to occupy a relatively small area, and also results in simple wiring within the connection box. A smaller connection box also generally provides flexibility in installation, and is also relatively less expensive  
15 to produce. Furthermore, using the original load power switch allows the connection box to use a two-position switch, which is relatively inexpensive.

Other features and advantages of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon review of the following detailed description, claims, and drawings.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 shows a do-it-yourself ("DIY") system for portable generators according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 shows a first electrical circuit according to present invention; and

FIG. 3 shows a second electrical circuit according to present invention.

Before any embodiments of the invention are explained in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction and the arrangement of components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the following drawings. The invention is capable of other  
5      embodiments and of being practiced or of being carried out in various ways. Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology used herein is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting. The use of “including,” “comprising,” or “having” and variations thereof herein is meant to encompass the items listed thereafter and equivalents thereof as well as additional  
10     items. Unless limited otherwise, the terms “connected,” “coupled,” and “mounted” and variations thereof herein are used broadly and encompass direct and indirect connections, couplings, and mountings. In addition, the terms “connected” and “coupled” and variations thereof are not restricted to physical or mechanical connections or couplings.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 shows a do-it-yourself (“DIY”) system 100 for portable generators. The DIY system 100 connects power, either from a generator 104 or from a utility source 108 to a hard-wired residential load 112. The load 112 is generally connected in circuit to a load power switch 116 that switches power to the load 112. In other  
20     embodiments, the load power switch 116 may be integrated with the load 112.

Typical hard-wired residential loads include furnaces, air conditioning units, and the like. When the load power switch 116 is in an ON position, the load power switch 116 connects a selected power to the load 112. When the load power switch 116 is in an OFF position, the load 112 is disconnected from any power source. In an  
25     alternative embodiment, when the load power switch 116 is in the OFF position, the load 112 can be disconnected from the utility power source 108, but connected to the generator 104, detailed hereinafter. In the embodiment shown, the load power switch 116 can be an existing load switch for the load 112.

The DIY system 100 includes a connection box 128, and a power conduit 132. The connection box 128 has a front panel 136, a back 140, and a plurality of side panels 144. The connection box 128 is preferably anchored to a wall at the back 140 of the connection box 128. The front panel 136 has an input plug 148 or other input connector that receives power from the portable generator 104 via a generator power cord 146. Although the input connector 148 is shown disposed on the front panel 136 of the connection box 128, the input connector 148 can also be disposed on one of the side panels 144. The input connector 148 is a male plug, although other connectors can also be used.

In one embodiment, the connection box 128 is mechanically connected to the load power switch 116 via the power conduit 132. The power conduit 132 thus allows the connection box 128 to be placed at any convenient location, or provides a convenient way to at least partially anchor the connection box 128. Although the connection box 128 and the power conduit 132 are shown disposed above and spaced apart from the load power switch 116, the connection box 128 and the power conduit 132 can also be placed at other locations such as below the load power switch 116 depending on the location and the accessibility of the load power switch 116.

The connection box 128 also has a two-position switch 152 on the side panel 144. The two-position switch 152 is connected in circuit with the input connector 148 and thus with the generator 104 in its first position. The two-position switch 152 is connected in circuit with the utility source 108 in its second position. Particularly, when the two-position switch 152 is at the first position, and when the load power switch 116 is in the ON position, generator power is delivered from the generator 104 to the load 112 via the input connector 148. Also, when the two-position switch 152 is at the second position, and when the load power switch 116 remains in the ON position, utility power is delivered from the utility source 108 to the hard-wired load 112.

FIG. 2 shows an electrical circuit that may be used with the embodiment in FIG. 1, where like parts are referenced with like numerals. In particular, FIG. 2 shows that the connection box 128, the load power switch 116, and the load 112 are

connected and wired in series. FIG. 2 also shows that the connection box 128 receives utility power from the utility source 108 via the power conduit 132 that mechanically connects the connection box 128 and the load power switch 116.

Furthermore, power from the portable generator 104 is available at a first two-position switch contact 156 of the two-position switch 152 via the input connector 148, whereas power from the utility source 108 is available at a second two-position switch contact 160. Specifically, when the first position of the two-position switch 152 is selected, a connection is made between the first two-position contact 156 and a first throw 164. When the ON position of the load power switch 116 is selected, a second connection is also made between an ON contact 168 and a second throw 172, which is also connected to the first throw 164. As a result, the portable generator 104 is connected to the load 112 in series. Similarly, when the second position of the two-position switch 152 is selected, a third connection is made at the two-position switch 152 between the second two-position contact 160 and the first throw 164. Selecting the ON position of the load power switch 116, which makes the second connection at the two-position switch 152, will connect the utility source 108 and the load 112 in series.

In an alternate circuit shown in FIG. 3, the connection box 128, the load power switch 116, and the load 112 are wired or connected differently. In embodiment shown in FIG. 3, switching the load power switch 116 and the connection box 128 will result in different electrical connections, and provide installation and usage flexibility. For example, FIG. 3 shows that power from the utility source 108 is available at the ON contact 168 of the load power switch 116. Power from the portable generator 104 is shown available at the first two-position switch contact 156 of the two-position switch 152 via the input connector 148. Furthermore, power from the utility source 108 is available at the second two-position switch contact 160 via the second throw 172.

With the wiring arrangement shown in FIG. 3, when the ON position of the load power switch 116 is selected, power from the utility source 108 is provided to the two-position switch 152 as an optional power. In this way, selecting a position on the

two-position switch 152 will connect power from either the portable generator 104 or the utility source 108 to the load 112. However, when the OFF position is selected, and if the portable generator 104 is connected to the connection box 128 via the input connector 148, power from the generator 104 can still be provided to the load 112.

5 The OFF position on the load power switch 112 therefore indicates power from the utility source has been disconnected. However, the power from the generator 104 may still be present at the load 112, whereas the ON position simply indicates one of the two power sources has been connected to the load 112.

Referring back to FIG. 2, the present invention also provides a method of  
10 connecting generator power to the hard-wired load 112, such as a furnace or an air conditioning unit. When the load 112 has a load power switch 116 that switches power to the hard-wired load 112, the load power switch 116 is first rewired and connected as described hereinafter. The method involves connecting the utility source 108 to the connection box 128, and receiving power from the generator 104 at the  
15 input plug or connector 148 of the connection box 128. In this way, the utility source 108 is connected to the connection box 128 at the second two-position switch contact 160 of the two-position switch 152 in circuit through the power conduit 132. After the generator 104 has been connected to the connection box 128 at the input connector 148 on the front panel 136 of the connection box 128, the generator 104 is connected  
20 to the connection box 128 at the first two-position contact 156. Thus, power from one of the two power sources 104, 108 is routed back to the load power switch 116 via the power conduit 132.

The method also includes electrically connecting the utility source 108 to the load power switch 116 when the second position of the two-position switch 152 is  
25 selected, or electrically connecting the generator 104 to the load power switch 116 when the first position of the two-position switch 152 is selected. That is, when the second position of the two-position switch 152 is selected, the utility source 108 is electrically connected to the load power switch 116 via the second two-position switch contact 160. On the other hand, when the first position of the two-position  
30 switch 152 is selected, the generator 104 is electrically connected to the load power switch 116 via the first two-position switch contact 156.

Depending on the position of the load power switch 116, and the position of the two-position switch 152 on the side panel 144 of the connection box 128, power from the generator 104 or from the utility source 108 is either delivered to the load 112 or disconnected. For example, switching the load power switch 116 to an OFF position will electrically disconnect any power to the load 112. Otherwise, switching the load power switch 116 to an ON position will electrically connect power from either the utility source 108 or the generator 104 to the hard-wired load 112. If the embodiment of FIG. 2 is used and the load power switch 116 is in its ON position, selecting the first position 156 and the second position 160 of the two-position switch 152 will electrically connect the generator 104 or the utility source 108 to the load 112, respectively. Similarly, if the embodiment of FIG. 3 is used and the load power switch 116 is in its ON position, selecting the first position and the second position of the two-position switch 128 will electrically connect the generator 104 or the utility source 108 to the load 112, respectively. However, if the embodiment of FIG. 3 is used but the load power switch 116 is in its OFF position, only selecting the first position of the two-position switch 152 will electrically connect any power source to the load 112.

The method also allows for providing a conduit 132 that mechanically connects the connection box 128 and the load power switch 116, and for receiving power from the utility source 108 at the connection box 128 via the conduit 132. The power conduit 132 thus allows the connection box 128 to be placed at any convenient location, for example. Furthermore, positioning the two-position switch 152 on one of the side panels 144 of the connection box 128, for example, allows the connection box 128 to occupy a relatively smaller area, and also provides flexibility in installation. The method also allows for positioning the input plug or connector 148 on the front panel 136 of the connection box 128 to provide easy generator access.

Various features and advantages of the invention are set forth in the following claims.